

SHOPS REOPEN UNDER GUARD

State and Federal Government Increase Forces

STRIKERS JEER TROOPS

Firing At Clinton—Sentries Let Go With Volley At Crowd Apparently Bent On Attack.

Chicago.—With increasing numbers of State troops and emergency forces of United States deputy marshals on guard wherever outbreaks have been threatened, the Government announced that life and property would be protected, the mails continued and interstate commerce not interrupted despite the strike of railway shopmen.

After a conference with President Harding, Attorney General Daugherty said that the Government would make certain that law and order were preserved through the appointment of deputy marshals.

The Attorney-General's announcement came shortly after Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling, acting head of the State of Illinois, had ordered five companies of national guardsmen to Bloomington to protect the shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The ordering of the State troops followed appeals from the local authorities, who declared that civil authority had collapsed and that the soldiers were needed to protect life and property. They were greeted on their arrival at Bloomington by crowds of strike sympathizers with jeers and ribald comment.

At Clinton, Ill., where the Illinois Central shops have been under guard of State troops since Saturday night, when an outbreak was threatened following a fatal shooting affray, the day passed in comparative quiet, although several shots were fired by sentries at a group of men who were believed to have been advancing to attack the shops. The attackers fled, none of them being injured. At Aurora, Ill., where an emergency force of deputy marshals has been on guard since the Burlington obtained a temporary injunction against violence of Saturday, several hundred strikers and strike sympathizers held a silent parade about the shops. All of the Aurora police force and many railway guards watched the demonstration as orderly.

Aside from a few clashes, the cancellation of some passenger trains in shorter runs and the reopening of shops in various sections of the country, there were few developments in the day. Railway executives had expected some demonstrations to furnish the turning point of the strike because of the ultimatum of many roads that all strikers who did not return to work would forfeit their seniority rights.

Little disorder was reported as the result of the efforts of the roads to reopen their shops. At Hoxie, Ark., 50 non-union workmen sent there were chased out of town and forced to enter for Poplar Bluff, Mo. The "Katy" shops in Parsons, Kan., the scene of rioting earlier in the strike, reopened under the protection of 300 National Guardsmen with 150 non-union men on duty.

TAFTS SAIL FOR U. S.

Lord Mayor And Mayoress Of Liverpool At Pier.

Liverpool.—Chief Justice Taft and Mrs. Taft sailed for the United States Saturday on the steamer Canopus. They occupied the bridal suite, which was elaborately decorated with flowers.

Mr. Taft told interviewers that his visit to London was "one of the most delightful episodes of my life." He said that it was somewhat difficult to say how much value would result of his investigation of English judicial procedure.

"It is solely a question of application in different conditions," he continued.

The Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Liverpool and several Aldermen and postoffice officials were among the crowd which gathered to bid the Chief Justice and his wife farewell.

S. A. L. TRAIN DERAILED.

Engineer And Firman Injured, But No Passengers Hurt.

Birmingham, Ala.—Seaboard Air Line passenger train No. 6, from Birmingham to Atlanta and Norfolk, was derailed at Odenville, Ala., 29 miles east of Birmingham. M. J. Payne, engineer, and J. S. Purcell, fireman, were injured. No passengers were reported hurt.

FLYING BOAT LINE OPENS.

Daily Trips Between Detroit And Cleveland Scheduled.

Detroit.—Marking the beginning of aerial passenger service between Detroit and Cleveland, three flying boats from the latter city arrived here preparatory to beginning of daily trips between the two points sometime this week. The machines will carry freight and express in addition to passengers.

NEW NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

Troops Sent Into The Department Of Chontales.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Troops have been sent into the department of Chontales to prevent an uprising, following discovery of an alleged new conspiracy among Conservatives antagonistic to the Government. The last of the military because of their part in a revolt in the Fort of have been ordered freed.

COURT FROWNS UPON JURORS SAMPLING EVIDENCE

Tallahassee, Fla.—Jurors sitting in liquor cases in Florida in future are expected to sidestep invitations to taste the liquid evidence, for the State Supreme Court opines that such a practice may be a violation of the Volstead Act.

The court's opinion was expressed in a lengthy decision quashing the judgment of a county court and affirmation by the Circuit Court, because the defendant was convicted on evidence obtained without a search warrant. When the defendant was on trial in the County Court members of the jury were permitted to sip the evidence.

In discussing this phase after severely criticizing the obtaining of evidence in an "illegal" manner, the decision said:

"Even where all the jurors drink of the liquor, this is a very questionable proceeding, and may be a violation of the Volstead Act."

COUNTRY STRIDING TOWARD SUCCESS

Survey Shows Employment Generally Increasing

CITIES GIVE GOOD REPORT

Harvest Fields Need Men—Optimism Said To Pervade Nearly Every Industry In All Sections Of U. S.

Washington.—The United States is "striding vigorously toward industrial prosperity," according to the economic summary for the month of June, just issued by the United States employment service of the Department of Labor.

Employment is increasing, the survey said, despite unsettled conditions in the coal fields and cotton textile industry and the railroad controversies.

Of the 65 leading cities of the country, 52 reported increased employment, while 13 reported decreased employment during June.

A noteworthy feature of the survey, the Department said, was that all industries but the stone, clay and glass products indicated increases in employment. In these three industries, it was said, the decrease was largely due to seasonal layoffs.

Director General Jones of the Employment Service declared the "country is steadily but surely forging its way toward a period of industrial prosperity in which it is possible that the labor supply will not equal the demand." A note of optimism, he added, pervades practically every industry in every section of the country.

The survey indicated, according to Mr. Jones, that building activities were developing so that a shortage of skilled building craftsmen was becoming apparent in many sections of the country.

The hot weather was reported to have hastened wheat cutting in Kansas and Nebraska, which, "coupled with transportation difficulties, has caused a temporary shortage in harvest fields of the Middle West."

Many difficulties, the department further stated, best the handling of the labor supply for the harvest season in the big wheat belt in Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota and South Dakota. The advance of cutting dates occasioned by ripening of wheat through excessive heat, shortage of men and many other obstacles, it was said, has made the task of the United States Farm Labor Bureau in handling the employment situation one of the most difficult in its history. Through transportation difficulties the north and northwest sections of Kansas had found it difficult to obtain sufficient men, the Department said, adding that "it is not so much a question." The bureau was said to be receiving telegrams daily from Lincoln, Hastings and Syracuse, Neb., asking for hundreds of men.

NEW REVOLT IN MEXICO.

Former Carranza Captain Heads Rebels.

Vera Cruz.—A new rebellion headed by Modesto Garco, who was a captain in the Carranza army, is reported here and a detachment of Federal soldiers has left Paso Del Macho to engage the rebels.

Complete order has been restored here by the military authorities following the recent sanguinary clashes between the authorities and rival factions of the red union of revolutionary tenants. Troops are patrolling the streets, martial law being in effect.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Envoy To United States Quits For Personal Reasons.

The Hague.—Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Dutch Minister at Washington, has resigned his post, it was announced. The resignation was for personal reasons. His successor has not yet been named.

DAUGHERTY INDORSED.

Sandusky, Ohio.—The Ohio State Bar Association at its annual convention adopted a resolution "pledging faith" in Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty. The resolution, adopted by a decisive vote, with only a few scattering "nays," said that "certain propaganda has been made in Congress and in the press tending to discredit and discount the service and character of Mr. Daugherty."

GERMAN COLLAPSE GREATLY FEARED

Fall Might Cause Crisis in European Affairs

MAY ASK FOR MORATORIUM

Grave Events Loom—Currency Depression Aggravated By The Assassination Of Rathenau.

Washington.—The fall of the German Government is threatened and stringent measures have been enacted for the protection of the Republic, the Commerce Department was advised in a cablegram from Commercial Attaché Herring at Berlin.

The political crisis resulting from the assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau, Mr. Herring reported, has aggravated the period of currency depression inaugurated by the failure of the foreign loan negotiations and the feeling is now general that Germany faces grave political complications with the fall in exchange, which dropped to the lowest level in history.

"The consideration by the Reichstag of important legislation," he said, "including the forced loan bill and grain subsidy measures, was interrupted by the Rathenau incident and by the consequent consideration and enactment of stringent measures for protecting the Republic." These measures provide the death penalty or life imprisonment for conspiracy against the Republic.

"Bavaria, where the anti-Republican feeling is believed to be most prevalent, refuses enforcement of these protective measures alleging that no necessity for them exists."

"Intense party feeling prevails in Germany, being manifested in numerous assemblies under police supervision. All anti-Republican agitation is being suppressed. A strike among Berlin printers has resulted in the suspension of nearly all newspapers."

"The passage by the Reichstag of a grain subsidy measure providing for the assessment of large quantities of bread grain from farmers at prices appreciably under the market level has aroused bitter opposition from the Agrarians and the National party which threatens the fall of the government."

Paper Warns Of Disaster.

Berlin.—The decline in the value of the mark, apparently brought about by the assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau and the consequent loss of confidence in the stability of the State, continues, despite the action of the Government and the Reichsbank in throwing great sums of foreign money on the market in order to stem the depreciation of German currency. Manufacturers are declared to be buying foreign money to purchase raw materials and the public is following suit in order to unload marks.

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares the collapse has been due not so much to foreign countries selling marks, as to Germans, who "in wild pessimism, fought to obtain foreign currency."

The great danger seen by this newspaper in the present situation is that of a rapid rise of prices proportionate to the decline of the mark.

Despite the grain requisition bill, much dearer bread will be inevitable. Climbing prices have caused the monetary stringency and the banks are already overwhelmed with requests for loans.

Disaster is coming, the newspaper warns, unless the situation is handled energetically. The educated classes will be forced into the proletariat and their discontent will be an increasing menace to the State.

MINERS WIN EVICTION CASES.

Justice Of Peace Throws Out 15 Suits In West Virginia.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Fifteen eviction suits brought by the New England Fuel and Transportation Company against striking miners at Everettville were dismissed by Justice of the Peace S. A. Posten.

The justice upheld the contention of the United Mine Workers that the officer who served the eviction notices was "an interested party." The officers were in the employ of the Indian Creek Company, which is owned by the same interests as the New England company. Counsel for the defendants contended that the writs should have been served by a magistrate's constable.

COTTON MARKET BREAKS.

Decline Attributed To German Situation And Weather.

New York.—Nervousness over the German financial situation as a probable restriction on exports and reports of generally good growing weather in the South over Sunday were chiefly responsible for declining prices in the cotton market Monday. There was a little liquidation of long accounts and considerable Southern selling on the break, which carried the price of October contracts off at 27.76, or approximately 69 points below the closing quotations of last week and \$7.50 per bale below the high record of last Monday.

GOLD SHIPMENT MISSING.

Germany Loses Several Million Pounds Sent Italy.

Geneva.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung, of Zurich, says an important shipment of gold bullion from Germany for Italy, for which the Swiss postal authorities took receipt at the Italian frontier, was missed after reaching Chiasso. The consignment is said to be worth several million pounds sterling.

AERIAL FLIGHT OVER NORTH POLE DELAYED.

Seattle, Wash.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, who plans an airplane flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, across the North Pole, has been delayed by adverse ice conditions in Bering Sea. His ship, the Maud, probably will not reach Point Barrow before July 20, according to word received here by H. H. Hammer, the explorer's American representative.

Captain Amundsen had originally planned to hop off from Point Barrow about July 15.

RAIN INSURANCE HIT FOR \$500,000

Companies, However, Claim Downpour Were Good Ads

GIANTS HAD \$30,000 POLICY

Atlantic City Hotels And Beach Closures All Protected Over July 4—General Wetting.

New York.—Rain insurance companies that guarantee fair weather for baseball clubs, resort hotels, hot-dog vendors, golf players and vacationists, got an awful wallop throughout the month of June and an even worse blow during the prolonged week-end which many stretched over four days to properly celebrate the Fourth of July.

The four big companies engaged in this business, which has been growing rapidly in the United States for the last 15 months, paid out more than \$500,000 to policyholders protected against bad weather over the Independence Day period, brokers estimated. Yet, they all feel that the June rains were good advertising, stimulating interest in their field.

On Sunday, July 2, the Government charts reveal almost every square mile of land within 200 miles of the Atlantic coast, from Florida to Maine, was rained upon. The entire Gulf Coast country was sprinkled and considerable parts of East Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Ohio and Middle Pennsylvania received a wetting.

July 4 was almost as bad. Draw a snakey line from the levees at New Orleans to the rock-ribbed coast of Maine, and then look at the map. It rained July 4 on all the country east of that line. Baseball games were postponed, people who would have visited resorts abandoned their plans, open-air amusements were drenched and umbrella dealers were the only ones who had a kind word for the Weather Man.

The big hotels on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City had nearly all taken out rain insurance for the holiday period. Concessions along the beach were similarly protected. The hotels, as a rule, insured themselves of receiving gross receipts of a certain amount, and where these fell below the estimates the insurance policy covered the difference. The Glants at the Polo Grounds had a \$50,000 policy last Tuesday.

There were only three days of June in New York when the weather was fair. The rest of the month it was either raining or threatening.

The precipitation, amounting to 7.58 inches, was the heaviest that has fallen in June since the Weather Bureau got in the habit of keeping records here, and that was 51 years ago.

OLEES GIVES UP FIGHT.

Declines To Neglect Private Business For Possible Mayoralty.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Former Mayor George L. Oles gave up his fight to regain the Mayor's chair. "I'll serve if I'm Mayor," he said. "But I'm not willing to neglect my own private business and spend \$5,000 to \$10,000 to regain the office and probably, after serving without pay, making enemies by the hundreds in every attempt to save money for the people of Youngstown."

"I'm going to let the case be settled by the question of whether the acts of William B. Reese as Mayor are legal. If his name on the new bond issue is accepted as Mayor, I'll drop the fight to regain the office."

COAL MOVING ON C. & O.

Official Report All Lines Of Service Maintained.

Huntington, W. Va.—Officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio here report heavy shipments of coal moving and all lines of service being maintained. Union leaders said the shopmen's strike was still 100 per cent. effective here.

The Baltimore and Ohio at Clark'sburg and Palmetto put 38 and 11 men to work, respectively, officials reported. At Benwood 20 men were imported for shop work.

Union leaders at Parkersburg said that men imported to the Baltimore and Ohio shops there had refused to work and were being cared for by the union.

MOVE MADE TO FREE WARD.

Court Orders District Attorney To Show Why Not.

White Plains, N. Y.—Justice Mauchiser, of the Supreme Court, signed an order requiring District Attorney Weeks to show cause why the indictment against Walter S. Ward, charged with first degree murder for killing Clarence Peters, should not be dismissed.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, \$1.33 1/4; No. 2 garlicky, spot, old, \$1.33 1/4; No. 2, garlicky, spot, \$1.17 1/2; July, \$1.17 1/2.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78c per bu. for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 75c; No. 2, spot, 76 1/2; No. 4, spot, 73 1/2.

Cob Corn—Prime old yellow cob in carlots is quotable at about \$3.50 per bu. on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47 1/2@48c; No. 3 white, 46 1/2@47.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 98c. per bu.; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90c@91.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, \$29; Patasago millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, \$27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, \$39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, \$37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Quote on fair to good descriptions at \$17@21 per ton, is well sustained.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, \$15.50; No. 1 wheat, \$12@12.50; No. 1 oat (common), \$12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38 1/2@39c; do, choice, 37@38; do, good, 35@36; do, prints, 40@41; do, blocks, 39@40; do, nearby, 35@37; ladles, 28@30; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 27@28; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia rolls, 26@27; store packed, 25; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 27@28.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23 @24; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23 @24; Western, 23@24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Spring, per lb., 18@20; over, 38@40c; do, springers, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs., 33@36; small spring, 1 1/4 lbs. and less, 30; do, white leghorns, 1 1/2 lbs. and over, 33@34; do, smaller, 28@32; do, old roosters, per lb., 14@15; do, old hens, per lb., over 4 1/2 lbs., 25; do, old, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 23@24; do, white leghorn hens, per lb., 22@23.

Ducks—Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20c; do, white pekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3 1/2 lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3 1/2 lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3 1/2 lbs. and over, per lb., 25. Pigeons, per pair, old, 30c; do, young, 30.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 1 Northern spring, \$1.58; No. 2 red winter, \$1.32 1/2; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.32; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.53 1/4; and No. 2 mixed Durum, \$1.35, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 85 1/2c; and No. 2 mixed, 84c, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 3 white, 47 1/2@48c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 38 1/2@39c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37 1/2@38.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 27 1/2@29c; do, firsts, 24 1/2@26 1/2; New Jersey hennessy whites, extra fancy, candled selections unquoted; do, uncandled, 41@43; State and nearby Western whites, firsts to extras, 29 @41; State, nearby Western hennessy browns, extras, 33@37; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25 1/2@31 1/2.

Cheese—State whole milk flats fresh specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20 1/2@20 1/2; State whole milk twins fresh specials, 21@21 1/2; do, average run, 20 @20 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.24@1.29; do, garlicky, \$1.15@1.18.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 73@74c; No. 3, 72@73; No. 4, 70@71; carlots local No. 2 yellow, 77@78; No. 3 yellow, 76@77.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47 1/2c; No. 3 white, 46@46 1/2.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 39c; nearby extra prints and fancy, 45 @48.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 28c; do, firsts, 26; Western extra firsts, 28; do, firsts, 26 1/2; fancy selected packed, 36 @38.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy, flats, fresh, 20 1/2c; fair to good, 19 1/2@20; longhorn, 20 1/2; single, daisies, held, 20 1/2.

Potatoes—No. 1 Southern, per bu., \$2.50@3.85; No. 2, 75c@1.50.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9c; choice fat, heavy veals, 8@8 1/2c; fair to good, 8@8 1/2c; heavy, smooth fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12; fair to good, 10@11; poor and heavy lambs, 9@10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7 @8c; medium, 5@6c; bulls, as to quality, 4@6c; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7c; common to fair, 3@4c; oxen, as to quality, 4@6c; mule cows, choice to fancy, per head, \$50@75; common to fair, per head, \$30@40.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk beef steers, \$8.50@9.75; canners and bulls about steady; calves, steady to 25c higher; stockers, steady to strong; bulk butcher she stock, \$5.25@7.50; bulk canners and cutters, \$3@3.75; bologna bulk bulls, \$4.65@4.85; bulk veal calves, \$8.25@8.75.

Hogs—Top, \$10.90 early; bulk of sales, \$9.25@10.85; pigs steady, mostly \$9.50@10; packing sows, \$8.75@9.25; holdover liberal.

Sheep—Top native lambs, \$12.50; seven cars Idaho good but light sorted, \$13.50, with 350 feeders, out at \$12.50; cull natives, mostly \$7.25@7.50; fair ewes largely, \$6@7.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, \$6@10; bulls, \$4.50@6.50; cows, \$1.50@6. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3@6; culls, \$2@2.50; lambs, \$10@15; culls \$7@8.

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THE BIG MUSKEG

By
VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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"I'LL GO WITH YOU."

SYNOPSIS.—Looking over Big Muskeg, a seemingly impassable swamp in the path of the Mississippi railroad, Joe Bostock, builder of the line, and Wilton Carruthers, chief of engineers, are considering the difficulties. A rifle shot instantly kills Bostock and breaks Carruthers' arm. Carruthers tries to carry the body to a post of the Hudson's Bay company, where McDonald is the factor. McDonald's daughter, Molly, sees Carruthers struggling in the muskeg, and drags him from the swamp, with his burden. Unaccountably, her father objects to her saving Carruthers. Weakened by his wound and exertions, Carruthers is disturbed by the appearance of Tom Bowyer, Bostock's business rival and personal enemy. Bowyer insults Molly, and Carruthers strikes him. Carruthers declares his love for Molly. She promises to be his wife. Carruthers has to reach the town of Clayton to attend a meeting at which Bostock's enemies plan to wrest control of the Mississippi from him. Molly determines to go with him.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

"When Joe's death came home to me I thought things over in there, and it seemed to me that the only thing possible for me would be to go before the shareholders and tell them frankly what lay behind the enterprise—I mean the clay lands and their development."

"Well, Molly, I've changed my mind. I won't tell them. I'll keep control for Kitty. And I'll advise the shareholders to proceed with the route we've planned. I'll take the responsibility. Big Muskeg can be crossed. It shall be."

"And I'll do more than that, Molly. I'll get the shareholders' authorization before they know Joe's death. If they knew that, it'd be all up with the line. Bowyer doesn't know. Nobody knows except ourselves."

"I've told you all this, Molly, because you have the right to know. And just as soon as we've won I shall be in a position to ask you to be my wife. Will you, dear?"

Molly turned and put her hands on his shoulders.

"Yes, Will," she answered. "And I hope with all my heart that you succeed in carrying out Joe's plans. And I believe you will. And I believe you will find a way to cross Big Muskeg. I see now that I must let you go, though I can't bear to. Will. But now I must say something. You know my father—"

"Doesn't altogether approve of me as a son-in-law, to put it mildly," answered Wilton. "I can't make out the reason for his dislike of me. The first time I came here we struck up a friendship that looked as if it would be good for all time. Do you know what the trouble is, Molly?"

"I'm afraid Tom Bowyer has been influencing him against you. He has a strong power over father. He helped him in some way when he first came to this country."

"Then that's another score against our friend Bowyer," said Wilton.

"But I was going to say—you see, my father's mind has given way to some extent since his stroke, and I don't know, Will, dear, but I'm almost afraid he is never going to be the same man again. It started even before his attack—this feeling against you, and his moroseness. It began when Tom Bowyer was here last autumn. I'm afraid Bowyer slandered you to father. And I think it was my



"Yes, Will," she answered.

father's brooding over things that really caused his illness. So we'll just have to be patient. And I'm going to ask you, for the present, not to say anything about this to him."

Wilton promised, though with reluctance. He did not like the concealment. His mind, simple and direct, worked in straightforward ways. However, he had been too hard hit over Joe's death to make room for a new trouble. And he could not have refused Molly.

CHAPTER IV

"In the King's Name!"

But he worried over the situation all night, and in the morning Molly saw with alarm that he was in a feverish condition. He should never have left his bed, and the journey seemed impossible.

"I've got to go, Molly," was all Wilton could say.

"Then," she said with sudden decision, "I shall go with you. You can't travel alone. Your men may be faithful enough, but it is my right to go. And you'll never get to the meeting without some one to take care of you on the way. That's my condition. Promise me—or else I'll lock the store door, Will, and I've got a padlock that even you couldn't force."

Molly seemed to be animated by a resolution as feverish as his own. Jules Halfhead had not fulfilled his intention of absenting himself, probably on account of the storm, which had made the security of the store seem preferable to life in the forests. He was faithful to the factor, and had never deserted him in need. He could take care of him during the four or five days of her absence.

Wilton was forced to yield.

"But you must make sure that Jules will stay," he said.

"He'll understand. He'll stay," answered the girl. "He's never run away when I was gone to Moose Lake or Winnipeg."

Molly went up to the factor's room with the faint hope of reaching some understanding of plumbing her father's feeling against Wilton and overcoming it.

"Mr. Carruthers is getting ready to go," she said. "He is very ill. He is too weak to travel alone, but he must take Joe Bostock's body back to Clayton."

"Oh, ay!" said the factor, sneering.

"He needs care and attention during the journey. So I am going with him."

The factor sat up in bed, transfixing her with a look of fury. "You, lass—you will go with Wilton Carruthers to Clayton?" he cried. "Ye winna come hame, then! Mark me, now, I've done with you for aye! Molly, lass, ye winna go!" he pleaded, with a sudden change of tone. "Think of your good name in Clayton! I havena reared ye to have ye desert me in my old age and sickness, Molly."

She turned quickly away to keep her tears from falling. "Jules can take care of you for a few days, father," she said. "It's not as if you were helpless. And his life is at stake."

"And mebbe he'll die if you don't stay with him when ye get to Clayton, eh, lass?" rasped out the factor, in withering scorn.

That scorn nerved her; to his weakness she had almost yielded. She went down and dressed herself for the journey. She helped Wilton on with a mackinaw, and put a caribou robe in the sleigh. Then, while the men were harnessing the dogs, struck by a sudden thought, she stooped and began to examine the tracks of the snowshoes about the edge of the portage.

They ran confusedly in all directions, for the mackinaws had been made by seven different pairs—those of Bowyer and Chambers and their Indians; those of Wilton and his two half-breeds; those of the dead man.

Of these Wilton's were blurred and almost indistinguishable, made by his dragging feet as she pulled him up from the swamp. But even had the vague purpose in Molly's mind been no need to examine those. The rest were all similar in one respect—none had a broken string.

Wilton and Molly had arranged that he was to travel in the sleigh, to which a second had been attached, bearing Joe's body in a roughly made coffin constructed by the men. The dogs were harnessed, and they started.

It was a little more than fifty miles to Claytoa. Traveling along the cleared road, the distance could be covered easily in two days. The dogs ran well, the weather was clear and fine, and Wilton felt well enough to walk a good deal. The dinner was almost like a picnic. By evening the railroad had come into sight in the distance, the empty camp, the long sheds with the miscellany of supplies, the locomotive shops, and the great ballast pits beside the line.

As the dogs climbed the last hill there came yelping from the cleared way behind them. Looking back, they perceived a sled approaching. Two men walked beside it, and the dogs, sighting Wilton's, yelped in challenge, which was taken up in an outburst of answering growls.

The sled drew in toward them, and the men resolved themselves into a sergeant and a constable of the mounted police. Wilton had stopped his dogs, but the newcomers did not halt, and went on, with curt greetings, toward the cache.

A little surprised at their abruptness, Wilton let the sled precede his sleigh. As the dogs were eager for their meal, he sent Popillon ahead with them, and followed more leisurely with Molly. They arrived at the cache a few minutes after the half-breeds, to find the two policemen waiting for them, while the two men were unharnessing the dogs. Andersen, the old Swedish caretaker, was standing beside Joe's coffin with a stunned look on his face. The policemen were not of prepossessing appearance. The elder man, the sergeant, was about forty years of age. He had fair hair, drooping mustache, a slight cast in one eye, and an expression of sullen insolence. His companion, a short, stocky young fellow, looked hardly less sullen and evidently ill at ease.

"Evening, Mr. Carruthers," said the sergeant brusquely. "I'm sergeant Peters, and this is Constable Myers. The Joe Bostock's body you're bringing in, I guess."

Wilton was staggered. "Yes, it's Joe," he said, gulping. "How did you get the news?"

The policemen exchanged glances. Peters smiled scornfully under his long mustache. "I's known, all right. It's our job to know them things," he answered. "I'm taking charge of it—to bring it in for the inquest."

"But you are not from Clayton," said Wilton, who, of course, knew all the members of the small force of police that was stationed there.

"We're from the Pas," answered the sergeant shortly.

From the Pas! That explained how the sled had come along the road behind him. Bowyer must have discovered the fact of Joe's death in some manner, and had probably spread the news. Wilton surmised that Jules Halfhead had somehow managed to indicate the fact to him.

The constable solved his problem. "We was on patrol," he vouchsafed. "And we met parties who told us about Joe Bostock having met with an accident, and that you was bringing him in."

"That'll be all!" snapped the sergeant, looking angrily at Myers, who subsided promptly. "I guess this young woman is Molly McDonald?" he continued.

"This lady is Miss McDonald," said Wilton angrily, "and you'll keep a civil tongue in your head, sergeant."

Peters looked him up and down insolently, for a moment or two the men faced each other in an aggressive attitude. Then the sergeant, sneering, swung on his heel. Wilton did not know what to make of his attitude, for the police were always friendly.

Andersen's room was placed at Molly's disposal, and after Wilton had seen to her comfort he went outside the shack.

The dogs were yelping and snarling over their fish from the cache. Popillon had just finished feeding them, and Wilton thought Peters had been speaking to him. Probably the sergeant was trying to obtain information.

The Swede came up to Wilton, holding a pan of sizzling brown potatoes. "I can't believe it, Mr. Carruthers," he said. "Only last week he passed through here with you. Gosh, he was a fine man, Joe was! How did it happen? And you're hurt yourself, sir."

He continued, glancing at Wilton's arm. "I was shot at my side in the woods. The same bullet hit me. I don't know who fired the shot. But I'm going to know," said Wilton grimly.

"My God, it's all up with the line yet!" muttered the old man, withdrawing to his fire.

Wilton looked at Molly, who had come out of the bedroom and was standing near him. Andersen's exclamation had gaged the whole situation. Wilton felt physically nauseated by the heat in the shack, the unpleasantness of the situation, and a recurrence of pain in his wound.

He went over to Andersen. "Do you happen to know either of those fellows?" he asked.

"I never saw them before, sir," said the old man. "I guess they ain't from these parts, from the looks and the ways of 'em."

"There's a new lot come up from Yorkton lately. Maybe they shifted their to the Pas when they sent some of the Pas men on to Clayton," Wilton reflected. He turned to Molly. "Anyway, we'll start bright and early," he said. "I suppose we'll have to have those fellows' company as far as Clayton. But I wonder—"

He paused. "I wonder whether Joe would forgive me for leaving him in the hands of strangers for a while, if it were for Kitty?" he mused.

The two policemen came in, looking surly and uncommunicative as ever. After a hurried meal, eaten almost in silence, Molly said good-night to Wilton and went into the caretaker's room. As the door closed behind her, Wilton saw the two men look after her. The constable whispered something to the sergeant, and both chuckled.

Wilton's blood was boiling, but he controlled himself. This was for Kitty, and his debt to Joe.

The policemen prepared to lie down. Andersen was already snoring upon the floor. The half-breeds, however, had not come in, and Wilton, going to the stables, found them curled up among the huskies.

"You fellows had better come into the shack," he said, "unless you want to freeze."

Popillon refused. "Them d—n dogs will fight each other," he said, "if we don't stay here."

"Just as you like," said Wilton.

It was not unusual for rival teams of huskies to attack each other, but such antipathy generally developed from the first, and the dogs seemed contented enough. He went back to the shack and lay down, turning over in his mind what he was projecting.

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"But you are not from Clayton," said Wilton, who, of course, knew all the members of the small force of police that was stationed there.

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but he was utterly worn out, and fell asleep before he was aware of it.

When he opened his eyes it was already dawn. The policemen were dressed and standing outside the shack, conversing in low tones. Andersen was peeling potatoes for breakfast. Wilton heard Molly moving within the room, and his doubts fell from him. He had been upset by the surliness of the two men; he had had vague suspicions not justified in fact. He determined to put his proposal to them.

He walked over to the sergeant, who was just re-entering the shack with his companion.

"I suppose you fellows are thinking of starting at once, after breakfast," he suggested.

The sergeant looked him up and down. "That's about the size of it," he growled. "Got any objection?"

Wilton resolutely ignored the affront. "I've got important business in Clayton, affecting Mr. Bostock's interests," he said.



The Two Policemen Came In.

he said. "It is very important that his death should not be known there until midday tomorrow."

The constable, who was leaning against the door-post, chewing the end of a twig, started slightly. Peters fixed Wilton with his crooked stare.

"Rather a nervy thing to propose, Mr. Carruthers!" he sneered.

"Maybe, but it's a business matter affecting Mr. Bostock's wife," said Wilton, loathing himself for making the request, but nerving himself to do so by the thought of Kitty. "If the news of his death reaches Clayton before the time I've mentioned, some people who are antagonistic to Mr. Bostock's interests will jump at the chance to turn it to account. It will mean a heavy loss to Mrs. Bostock. You've come a long way, and you could quite reasonably wait till afternoon on account of the dogs. That will bring you in before noon tomorrow. And—if you can see your way to it, you two won't be the losers."

The sergeant eyed him more insolently than ever. "So that's the program, is it?" he answered. "Well, keep your mind easy. The news won't be known in Clayton tonight, nor tomorrow neither. We ain't going to Clayton."

"You're not, eh? Then where the devil are you going?" cried Wilton, nettled almost beyond endurance at the man's demeanor.

"We're taking Joe Bostock's body back to the Pas," retorted the constable. "That's what we come here for."

"The Pas? This isn't in the Pas jurisdiction!"

"It ain't, eh? Perhaps it's in yours, then?"

"See here," cried Wilton in exasperation, "Clayton has its own police detachment, as you know perfectly well. Your route doesn't lie in this direction. Joe Bostock's body's there. He's going to be buried there. And his body isn't going to be dragged here and there about the country by a couple of fool policemen. I'll make things pretty warm for you if you try any game like that."

"Keep your hands up, both of you. Give me the revolver, Molly!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DESERVED THE HONORS PAID HIM

Monument at Washington Recalls Notable Services Rendered by Indian Chief to Young Republic.

In the old Congressional cemetery at Washington stands a monument, the subject of which is known to very few of even the well-informed citizens of this country. It commemorates Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief whose remains lie underneath. The monument was erected by his brother chiefs who were associated with him in a delegation to Washington in 1824.

Pushmataha was chiefly celebrated for his unflinching friendship for the young American republic, and throughout his life he was able to demonstrate this friendship in various valuable ways. During the War of 1812 he headed the Indians who composed a portion of Andrew Jackson's army, and his services in that conflict were so

noteworthy that Jackson granted him a commission as brigadier general. He co-operated with the white authorities in the removal of the Choctaws from their original location in the Mississippi country to what was later Indian territory. He died in 1824 while on a visit to Washington in connection with this removal.

Soft Music Aids the Girls.

Music store clerks say that grandma and grandpa keep up to date with the jazz and the syncopated stuff. It is the sixteen-year-old granddaughter who plays "When You and I Were Young, Men Like You and I Were Young, Men Like You" on the phonograph for her beau, and gazes soulfully into his eyes as the music weeps forth. The music store people declare that the old tunes bring the beau to the speaking point as the saxophones never do.—Milwaukee Journal.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR JULY 16

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

LESSON TEXT.—Dan. 5:1-31.
GOLDEN TEXT.—I will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.—Ezek. 12:14.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Gen. 19:1-28; Exod. 14:21-31; Ezek. 31:1-14; Acts 12:20-22.

PRIMARY TOPIC.—Daniel Tells the King of His Wrong-Doing.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—Belshazzar's Feast and Fate.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Judgment Against King Alcohol.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—How to Enforce the Judgment Against Strong Drink.

I. Belshazzar's Impious Feast (vv. 1-4).
1. Who attended (vv. 1, 2). Belshazzar, his wife and concubines and a thousand of his lords.

2. Behavior thereof (vv. 3, 4). (1) They drank wine; they engaged in revelry. (2) They committed sacrilege. In their drunken revelry they drank wine out of the sacred vessels which had been taken out of the temple, of the house of God, which was at Jerusalem. When men are under the influence of intoxicating liquors they lose all regard for sacred things. (3) They worshipped idols. They prayed to gods of gold and of silver, of brass, of iron, wood and stone.

II. The Handwriting on the Wall (vv. 5-16).
1. The time of (v. 5). It occurred in the same hour in which they were engaged in their drunken revelry.

2. The effect upon the king (v. 6). He was greatly disturbed; he was seized with consternation. "The joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another."

3. The king's behavior (v. 7-16). (1) He called forth astrologers and soothsayers, offering rewards of gold and position (v. 7-9). Their utter inability to interpret the writing left the king even worse perplexed. (2) Daniel brought to the suggestion of the queen (vv. 10-16). The queen here was perhaps the wife of Nebuchadnezzar who remembered Daniel's services in interpreting his dream. For that reason he was sent for and praised great reward.

III. Daniel Interprets the Writing (vv. 17-28).
1. Daniel's address to the king (vv. 17-24). He brushes aside his promised gifts (v. 17). He would not have his speech limited by the king's gifts. It requires great strength of character and courage to thus speak in the presence of a great king. He knew that this was no time for bribery. He knew that his would be the last words ever to fall on this poor sinner's ears.

(2) He reviewed before him the history of Nebuchadnezzar and applied the lesson to the behavior of Belshazzar (vv. 18-24). He showed clearly that Belshazzar should have profited by the experience of his father.

2. The interpretation of the writing (vv. 25-28). (1) "Mene" means "numbered" (v. 25). "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it." (2) "Tekel" means "weighed" (v. 27). "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." (3) "Peres" means "divided" (v. 28). "Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

IV. The Judgment Executed (vv. 29-31).
In that night was Belshazzar slain and Darius the Median took the kingdom.

The Chaldean dynasty ended with Belshazzar. So we may interpret this whole scene as pointing to the conditions at the close of the times of the Gentiles and as adumbrating the prevailing conditions. Let us note:

1. The stupidity of man. They, like people today, would not learn by example. Nebuchadnezzar's fate should have deterred Belshazzar from such frivolity. The driftwood of wrecked humanity cast upon the shores of time seems to do but little good to posterity. The awful issue of the drunkard's life and all kinds of sin should deter men and women from practicing sin.

2. The magnificent splendor. This great feast was characterized by pomp, display, parade. How characteristic of this age!

3. Luxury. The famous hanging gardens of Babylon were a noteworthy example. Signs of luxury today are on every hand.

4. Licentiousness. The king with his wives and concubines. This is notoriously prevalent today.

5. Blasphemous sacrifice. And may not the sacrifice of today be in excess of theirs, expensing itself in (1) a profession of religion for pecuniary gain, social and political preferment; (2) use of the pulpit and of the ministry for display and notoriety, even for the propagation of false doctrine; (3) uniting with the church, attending the communion

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Published Every Saturday Morning

At Middletown, New Castle Co., Del.

—BY—

THOS. S. FOURACRE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Post Office at Middletown, Del., as second-class matter

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922

CLOGGED INDUSTRIAL MACHINE

REVISED figures of the National Industrial Conference Board show that about 1,250,000 persons are idle in the United States as a direct result of strikes. This alone represents a loss of about 10,000,000 man hours of work a day. And each day the present situation continues the larger becomes the number thrown into involuntary idleness. Add to the number of idle referred to, the number who are without work for reasons other than a strike and we have a tremendous crippling of our industrial forces.

Wealth is created only by labor and at a time when the nation should be accumulating wealth to make up for that destroyed during the war, we find conditions the very reverse of what they should be. And yet history shows that all this is the aftermath of wars. The period of readjustment is usually long and painful. The greater the shock the longer the time for recovery. Coupled with this dead loss are acute developments associated with the strikes.

Things have an ugly look in Illinois, due to the railway strike, which threatens to become an industrial war on a large scale, and unless the coal miners and operators get together in response to what is virtually a command from President Harding, our industrial machinery will continue to move as if clogged.

The nation has been faced with great problems, and the nation shows no particularly strong and effective way of getting out of the wilderness. Why is this? No one seems to be able to answer. We spend millions in efficiency, on training men for their different vocations, we boast of making good and yet there is a shocking economic loss through strikes. We go along, with the rapidity of an old ox cart, in trying to reach a solution of these problems. The trouble is that selfishness sticks out prominently when there is an effort to get together. Vision is lacking at conferences, and until we get vision we shall wallow along in the same old way.—Morning News.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE TOWNSEND TRUST CO. AT TOWNSEND, IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON JUNE 30th, 1922.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 92,984.21
Overdrafts.....	9.32
Investments (including premiums on bonds).....	3,050.00
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures).....	10,045.14
Due from banks.....	4,236.00
Checks and other cash items.....	25.00
Cash on hand.....	4,828.82
Total resources.....	115,178.49

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus.....	5,000.00
Undivided Profits (less expenses and taxes paid).....	1,972.45
Individual Deposits (including Postal Savings).....	83,206.04
Total liabilities.....	115,178.49

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss.
I, Levi Lattonius, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEVI LATTONIUS, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1922.

RICHARD HODGSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

THOMAS LATTONIUS

JAMES A. HART

WILLIAM C. MONEY, Directors.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

After talking with many of my friends and considering the matter carefully, I have decided to be a candidate for the position of County Commissioner for the Sixth District, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of St. Georges and Pender Hundred.

P. EARL PLEASANTON

McDonough, Del., June 1st, 1922

NOTICE!

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner for the Democratic Party of the 6th Senatorial District. If elected I will serve the best interests of the party.

ALBERT KUMPEL,

Port Penn, Del.

For Levy Court Commissioner

Sixth District

A. LEE ORRELL

of St. Georges Hundred

Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters

For Coroner

New Castle County

1923

ISSAC S. BULLOCK

Subject Decision Republican Party

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Dickinson's Hotel, in Townsend, in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY,

THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1922

at 10 o'clock A. M. (standard time)

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL the following described property and any and all right and interests that the said party of the first part hath:

No. 1. All that certain messuage, lot of land, used and for a canning factory, situated on the west side of the Delaware Railroad, at Green Spring, Delaware, containing about two acres of land, all of which is inclosed and lately used as a canning factory by Thomas D. Miller, and the said Seth B. Taylor, party of the first part, trading as T. D. Miller & Co., and now used by the said Seth B. Taylor as a canning house, the said Thomas D. Miller having assigned all his interest therein to the said Seth B. Taylor, said property being leased to the said T. D. Miller & Co., by one Clarence E. Donovan, which lease is recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., at Wilmington, in and for New Castle county, in Deed Record S, Volume 25, Page 406, etc., and the said land, which is leased and the interest hereby intended to be conveyed being part of the land deeded to the said Clarence E. Donovan by Walter Scott and others, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1910, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Record V, Volume 22, Page 8, etc.

No. 2. All that main building used as a canning house as well as the office building, with Fairbanks scales attached, and a two-story building, said building being twenty feet by one hundred and twenty feet.

No. 3. All that machinery in and about the premises and which consists of the following, all used in or about the said canning: about fifteen trays, three cooking kettles, one 12-horsepower steam engine, one 4-horsepower steam engine, one Noli No. 3 single action steam pump, two 35-horsepower steam boiler, one exhaust, one packing table, three skinning tables, one Monitor Thomas Sanitary Washer and scales, being No. 27546, one wooden crane, one main shaft, four counter shafts and various pulleys, etc.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Seth B. Taylor, mortgagor, and to be sold by

JOSEPH H. GOULD, Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 27, 1922.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend. Exp. Jus. Judg. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,

THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1922

at 9 o'clock A. M. (standard time)

the following described real estate, viz:

Dower interest in 928 Walnut street of Irene Frisby, now Irene Johnson.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two-story brick dwelling thereon, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, known as 928 Walnut street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the easterly side of Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at the distance of sixty feet from the southerly side of Tenth street; thence easterly parallel with Tenth street, seventy feet to the ten-foot alley; thence southerly along the westerly side of said alley and parallel with Walnut street, fourteen feet one inch more or less to a corner; thence westerly and parallel with Tenth street seventy feet to the aforesaid side of Walnut street and thence thereby northerly fourteen feet one inch more or less to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, with the privilege of said alley in common.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Irene Frisby, now Irene Johnson, and to be sold by

JOSEPH H. GOULD, Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 28, 1922.

ESTATE OF ADA L. LOCKWOOD, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Ada L. Lockwood, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the twenty-third day of February A. D. 1922, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the twenty-third day of February A. D. 1923, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Executor.

Address: Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF ANDREW J. GREEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Andrew J. Green, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1922, and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payments to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator, on or before the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1923, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Administrator.

Address: Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF ISAAC WEST, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Isaac West late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the twelfth day of July A. D. 1922, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the twelfth day of July A. D. 1923, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Executor.

Address: Middletown, Delaware.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

Middletown, Del., June 27th, 1922.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1/2) PER CENT, for the last six months, free of taxes payable on and after July 1st, 1922.

W. K. BETTS, Cashier.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Highway Department, at its office, Dover, Delaware, until 2 o'clock P. M., July 26th, 1922, and at that place and time publicly opened, for the construction of State Highway, involving the following approximate quantities:

CONTRACT 25-A

Smyrna Bridges

250 cu. yds. Excavation

2000 cu. yds. Borrow

570 cu. yds. Class A Concrete

150 cu. yds. Class B Concrete

49600 lbs. Steel Reinforcement

2300 lin. ft. Concrete Piles

3500 ft. E. M. Sheeting

120 lin. ft. Test Piles

CONTRACT CN-5 1.45 MILES

Limestone Road

10800 cu. yds. Excavation

6000 cu. yds. Borrow

800 cu. yds. Rock Excavation

160 tons Broken Stone Base Course

2500 cu. yds. Cement Concrete Pavement

320 cu. yds. Class A Concrete

120 cu. yds. Class B Concrete

80 cu. yds. Cement Rubble Masonry

20300 lbs. Reinforcement

220 lin. ft. 15 in. R. C. Pipe

100 lin. ft. 18 in. R. C. Pipe

28 lin. ft. 24 in. R. C. Pipe

54 lin. ft. 42 in. R. C. Pipe

180 lin. ft. Relaid Pipe, 18 in. and under

800 lin. ft. 4 in. Pipe Underdrain

1700 sq. yds. Class A Concrete Gutter

1000 lin. ft. Wire Cable Guard Rail

Performance of contract shall commence within ten (10) days after execution of the contract and be completed on or before December 15, 1922. (\$10,000)

Monthly payments will be made for 90 per cent of the construction completed each month.

Bidders must submit proposals upon forms provided by the Department.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a surety bond, certified check, or money to the amount of at least ten (10) per centum of the total amount of the proposal.

The envelope containing the proposal must be marked "Proposal for the Construction of State Highway under Contract No. 25-A."

The Contract will be awarded or rejected within twenty (20) days from the date of opening proposals.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Detailed plans may be seen and index plans and specifications may be obtained upon deposit of \$10.00 (\$10.00) which amount will be refunded upon return of plans and specifications in good condition at the office of STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Dover, Delaware.

Now On

Our Summer Sale

Suits 1/4 Off

Business Suits, Dress-up Suits, Sport Suits, Golf Suits and Neat Silk Mixtures.

\$5 now \$18.75, Save \$6.25

\$30 now \$22.50, Save \$7.50

\$45 now \$33.75, Save \$11.25

\$60 now \$45, Save \$15

Plenty of the Fine ones; Come at once while we have all sizes.

Straw Hats Half Price

\$2.00 now \$1.00

\$3.00 now \$1.50

\$4.00 now \$2.00

\$5.00 now \$2.50

W.H. LEAGER

Sixth and Market

WILMINGTON, DEL.

One Dollar Saved Represents Ten Dollars Earned

The average man does not save to exceed ten per cent. of his earnings. He must spend nine dollars in living expenses for every dollar saved. That being the case he cannot be too careful about unnecessary expenses. Very often a few cents properly invested like buying seeds for his garden, will save several dollars outlay later on. It is the same in buying Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It costs but a few cents, and a bottle of it in the house often saves a doctor's bill of several dollars.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, JUNE 21ST, 1922

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after June 30th, 1922.

JOSEPH G. BROWN, Cashier.

OUR BANK FOR SERVICE

Long before the Thrift discussions now everywhere heard in the newspapers etc., THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK had been promoting that Great Idea.

This is but one of the many ways we are seeking to serve our patrons, for we view Banking as business plus SERVICE.

Will you not in return urge others to join our Bank in its campaign for mutual SERVICE?

We Give Our Patrons Money Plus SERVICE

4% on Savings Accounts Compounded Semi-annually

4%

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. FRANK ELIASON, PRESIDENT

W. K. BETTS, CASHIER

L. L. MALONEY, VICE PRES

FRANK R. POOL, ASST. CASH

There are 6 sides to a Brick--and the same with a Bargain!

We don't have to suppose you want a square, honest deal in buying your clothes—everybody does and men, in reasoning out the different prices and advertisements, don't forget that oftentimes it is an ill price that blows the most profit to the seller!

Plain, fake bargains are as plentiful as Camels in Egypt or Kimonas in Japan.

Legitimate, 2 fisted, square as a brick values are only to be found in the stores handling dependable merchandise.

Believe this or not—the Suits we are offering to-day at \$25.00 would be better bargains at \$40 than most \$20 Suits would be at \$7.50. You can pass this on as the Truth—and we'll back you up!

Rocking Chair Union Suits
Musing Wear Union Suits
Emery Shirts
New Styles in Collars
New Ties
Palm Beach Suits, \$12.50, \$15.00
Cool Underwear, Cool Silk Hosiery
Cool Straw Hats, but—no cool treatment.

Fine oaks from little ache-corns grow!

But who wants to be a stick on their vacation?

This time every year a famous maker of corn plasters advertises "Don't travel with a corn."

Every day, this month of vacation, we'd like to say—You won't have an ache or a corn if your shoes come from Walls'.

Special this week—
Walk-over and Douglas Oxfords,
\$5.00, \$6.00 \$6.50
Boys Keds, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

EDWARD G. WALLS

OPEN WEDNESDAY NIGHTS

MAIN STREET, SMYRNA, DEL.

THE LITTLE VULCANIZER

THREE of a kind: the motorist, the chauffeur, the vulcanizer all agree that our vulcanizing is a sure means of saving the price of two tires annually. Investigate!

"Meet the Little Vulcanizer"

W.H. LEAGER

East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Odessa Tea Room

Mrs. I. G. Webb.

The Transcript, \$1.00

Nash Leads the World in Motor Car Value

Six Touring \$1390

In every conceivable circumstance you will find the Nash precisely what it was built to be—a sound, enduring, efficient, economical motor car. These are the qualities that are influencing sales to such an extent that all our capacities for production have been overwhelmed and new additions to our manufacturing facilities made necessary.

FOURS and SIXES

Prices range from \$965 to \$2390, f. o. b. factory

NASH

DEL-MAR-VA NASH MOTORS CO.

EASTON, MD.

H. V. BUCKSON

ST. GEORGES, DEL.

The Polish You Have Been Waiting For YOU CAN NOW GET

Cleans and polishes your Furniture or Automobile in a few minutes. Works like magic on your finest furniture, paintings and floors. Agents wanted, big commissions.

G. M. OUTTEN,

Townsend, Del.

Marble and Granite

For Your Monumental Work, call

G. LESTER DANIELS

TOWNSEND, DELAWARE

High Grade Material and No. 1 Work Guaranteed. Prices Right.

The Transcript, \$1.00

Biliousness And Constipation

"For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, helping the system to do its work naturally," writes Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00



Delicious Hot-Day Lunch

BEST lunch is two packages of Little Sun-Maid Raisins and a glass of milk.

Tastes good when you're hungry. Nourishes yet keeps you cool.

Raisin's 75 per cent fruit sugar is in practically predigested form, furnishing 1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound.

Doesn't tax digestion so doesn't heat the blood, yet energizes almost immediately.

Big men eat little lunches to conserve their thinking power. Don't overeat and lag behind the leaders. Get two packages of Little Sun-Maids now.

Little Sun-Maids Between-Meal Raisins 5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

As Times Change.
"Do you remember the wicked old dance halls in Crimmon Gulch?" "Yes," replied Pete; "and I'm here to say them old dance halls would have had to close up if they tried to put on some of these here modern dances."

Nothing Secret.
The Dentist—There, now! No one on earth can tell that those are artificial teeth.
The Patient—My dearest chum can tell. And she will.—Judge.

Lloyd Products
Baby Carriages & Furniture

Ask Your Local Dealer

Write Now for 32-Page Illustrated Booklet



The Lloyd Manufacturing Company
(Hawthorne-Walshfield Co.)
Dept. E
Menominee, Michigan (16)

What Is It Worth to Change a Tire?



On the road changing a tire is not an especially pleasant task.

The dust or mud, the grease and grime, the tedious delay—all are things we like to avoid.

But the time to think about these things is when you buy the tire—not after the blow-out occurs. For some tires blow out much more easily than others. Outward appearance counts for little.

It is the material in the tire and the construction of it that determines its strength.

Goodyear recognizes these facts and all Goodyear Tires are made of long staple cotton.

Take the 30 x 3 1/2 Cross Rib Clincher Tire here illustrated, for example.

It is made of Arizona cotton, the fibres of which average 1 1/4 inches long.

Many 30 x 3 1/2 clincher tires are made of short staple cotton from 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches long.

This means less strength and greater danger of blow-outs—more tire troubles.

Yet this high grade guaranteed Goodyear Tire costs only \$10.95.

You can buy some tires for even less than this but none with the fine materials and construction of this one.

Can you afford to take a chance on more frequent tire troubles for the sake of the slightly lower price of cheaper tires?

GOOD YEAR

10c Saves Need Buying a New Skirt
Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish

COOLING SYSTEM MOST IMPORTANT

Many Motorists Experience Considerable Trouble From Their Engines Overheating.

MEANS TO PREVENT TROUBLE

Most Essential That There Be Free Circulation of Water, Freedom From Scale and Strong Current of Cooled Air.

Every automobile owner or driver knows from experience that a gas engine becomes hot after running for some time. This is due to the explosions or rapid burning of the gas inside the cylinders.

A large percentage of the heat developed in the cylinder goes to heat the cylinder walls and if these cannot be cooled either by strong blasts of air or water circulation around them, they will become so hot that they will crack and break apart or at least become warped out of shape and become useless. By far the greater number of cars use what is known as the water-cooling system.

How Water Is Cooled.

The water flows around the cylinder walls and then through piping and rubber hose connections into the radiator where it is spread out in thin sheets or small pipes which have an immense amount of surface exposed to the air. In this manner the water is cooled and then flows back to the engine in order to keep it, also, cooled to the proper temperature.

If any part of the cooling system fails to function properly, the cylinders are not cooled and we say that the engine overheats. Water, as we know, cannot be heated above 212 degrees F. without being placed under pressure. Therefore, the water which flows around the cylinder walls cannot be heated above this temperature. If the water is not kept slightly below this temperature, it will rapidly evaporate by boiling. If the engine is run without water in the water jacket the cylinder walls will be heated above their normal temperature, with the result that the oil will be entirely burned off the cylinder wall surface and the piston will begin to cut small slots lengthwise on the wall with the result that often the engine will, in a few minutes' time, be seriously damaged.

Necessary Conditions.
In order that the cooling system work properly, we must have the following conditions:

Plenty of water, free circulation of water throughout the entire system, freedom from scale in the radiator and a strong current of air passing continuously through the radiator to cool the water.

It follows, that if the engine overheats, some of the previous conditions are not being fulfilled. Usually we look at the fan first, as this is where the trouble most frequently occurs. See that the fan bearings are free and that the belt is tight enough to drive the fan with very little slipping, also have the fan blades tipped at the proper angle to draw the air through the radiator.

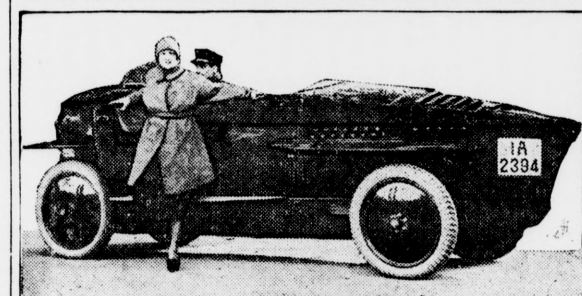
While the fan belt must be tight enough to turn the fan, care must be taken not to tighten the belt so that it will be broken in a few minutes of running. Next see that there is plenty of water in the radiator; feel of the rubber hose connections to see whether they feel flabby. If they are soft, it is very likely that the inner walls of the hose have softened and perhaps entirely filled the opening so that the water cannot flow through.

NEWSPAPERS MEND MUDHOLE

Good Traction Is Afforded Wheels and Assists Greatly When Car Becomes Mired.

It is not an unusual thing to become stuck in a mudhole. Carry a few old newspapers in one of the pockets or under the seats. They afford good traction for the wheels and will assist greatly when pulling out of the mud. Never speed up the engine and "jump" the clutch. This will only cause the wheels to spin and dig deeper into the mud.

GERMAN CAR HAS MOTOR BEHIND SEAT



Fraunhofer Trude Hosterberg, Berlin theatrical star and owner of the well-known "Wilde-Bulle" (Wild Stage) theater, is seen starting out in her Rumpier rain-drop shaped touring car for a trip to Markische Seen, a popular watering place near the German capital.

This new auto was designed by the famous German aviator and maker of the Rumpier airplane and was exhibited at the recent auto show in Berlin. The motor is located in the rear of the machine instead of the front and the complete streamline makes it one of the most attractive and speedy cars in existence.

Testing for Leaks.

Compression leaks in an engine are more noticeable at low than at high speed. If an engine has good compression there is a springy resistance when cranked by hand, although the best way to test the compression is by use of a gauge.

A Beauty Hint.

A tire that "bellies out" just above the point where it touches the ground should be inflated immediately until it is well rounded.

You Auto Know

That one of the chief causes of automobile fires, especially during cool weather, is "backfiring," which, in turn, is due to the mixture not being sufficiently rich in gasoline. When the backfire occurs a sheet of flame leaps from the air intake of the carburetor, and if it strikes anything of an easily inflammable nature, a serious explosion or flame is likely to result.

The collection of gasoline upon the drip-pan is one of the principal dangers in this connection, for the gas vaporizes so rapidly that, if the pan is not properly drained or cleaned at regular intervals, there is almost certain to be a sufficient mixture in the vicinity of the carburetor to cause trouble from backfire and the subsequent flame. The prevention of this risk, of course, lies in the frequent use of the choker in starting during cold weather, and also in keeping the drip-pan and the carburetor well cleaned, although fires have also been known to start from backfiring igniting pools of oil or grease on the floor of a garage. (Copyright, 1922, by The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

OVERCOME RATTLE OF DOORS

Effective Method Is That of Sending Hinge as Shown in Illustration Herewith.

The doors of many automobile bodies, particularly the light cars, loosen up after considerable running, and cause a disagreeable rattle. Rubber-head nails, or strips of rubber cut from inner tubes, are frequently used to take up the play between the door and frame. A method that is more effective and requires a minimum of work is that of bending the hinge, as shown, using a wrench with a pad between the jaws to prevent marring the paint. The hinge so bent also assists in opening the door, the spring-like action swinging the door partly open when the catch is released.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



A Simple Remedy for the Rattling of Automobile Doors Is to Bend the Hinges Slightly.

Point Below Boiling Point of Water Prevents Condensation and Excessive Wear.

To get the greatest efficiency from a motor and at the same time with maximum economy, it should be operated at a temperature point a little below the boiling point of water. This prevents condensation of gasoline, but results from cold oil, and excessive wear to motor parts, not only because of poor lubrication, but also because motor parts have not had the opportunity to expand properly. In other words, hot motor parts fit. And the motor should reach the proper temperature point as quickly as possible. For this reason radiator shutters and a motorometer are standard equipment on some cars. They insure long life and continued satisfactory performance.

AVTOMOBILE PAINTS

Tighten the fan belt.

Test the wheels for wobbling.

Examine cylinders for carbon.

See that every moving part is well oiled and greased.

Check up on tires and see that they are in proper condition.

If you have not already done so, clean out the cooling system.

Care should be exercised not to use hard water in the cooling system.

USE TRACTOR ON TRIP TO CANADA

Party of Settlers From United States on Way to the Land of Big Crops.

Settlers on their way to and through Canada do not always rely on the railroads for transportation. Here, for instance, is a photograph of a



party from one of the northern states on the way to their new home near Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba. They were a sturdy, self-reliant lot and carried with them a full complement of farm machinery. With the tractor outfit they intended to commence rather extensive operations this spring on the land which their scouts had already inspected and reported on favorably as to its productivity.

At almost every point on the Canadian border where there are located means for admitting settlers, the reports are that it is almost a daily occurrence to admit settlers from states as far off as Texas who have adopted the automobile as a means to

carry themselves and their families to the country of their choice. Such settlers are bound to succeed. Some of them go two or three hundred miles inland, and select their homes in the park districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Others purchase improved and unimproved farms in the more thickly settled districts in the southerly and central parts of these provinces. Wherever they may go, they are certain to secure land of certain possibilities. They will see grain crops of high value, wheat that will produce from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, oats giving high yields, barley a certain producer, and grass and fodder in quantity and quality that



will satisfy them that the cattle and stock raising possibilities are fully as good as they have been told.

The reports from all parts of Western Canada at the present time fully bear out the most optimistic expectations and hopes of the early days of seeding. Evidence of the splendid growth of this year is the fact that alfalfa was cut on the 15th of June and yielded nearly two tons to the acre.

Corn planted on the 23rd of May, on the 5th of June was showing several inches about the ground, and making glad the heart of the farmer who had built his silo, which he hoped to fill in the latter days of August.—Advertisement.

Arithmetic Bugs.

Captain—What are you scratching your head for, Rufus?

Colored Private—Aw, sah, I got arithmetic bugs in my head.

Captain—What are arithmetic bugs?

Colored Private—Dat's cooties.

Captain—Why do you call them arithmetic bugs?

Colored Private—Because dey add to my misery, dey subtract from my pleasure, and dey divide my attention, and dey multiply like the dickens.—Exchange.

YOU CAN WALK IN COMFORT

If you shake into your shoes some ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic, Healing powder for shoes that pinch or hurt that ache. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives relief to corns and bunions, hot, itchy, swollen feet. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease in each shoe.—Advertisement.

HEALING ART OF OLD CHINESE

Abundant Proof That They Were Familiar With Anesthesia Many Thousands of Years Ago.

The artificial induction of painlessness by narcotic draughts was traditionally known in ancient times, writes Dr. Charles Ballance in the London Lancet.

The Chinese were acquainted with general anesthesia thousands of years ago. It is related of the Surgeon Hoathie in the Third century A. D. that he performed amputation, trephining and other major operations by its aid.

Doctor Browne relates two cases of anesthesia taken from a Persian manuscript. The first story concerns Aristotle and an Indian surgeon named Sarnab. An earwig had entered the patient's ear and attached itself to the brain. Aristotle gave the patient the drug so that he became unconscious while Sarnab trephined the skull. This was excellent treatment.

It is now well known that living foreign bodies may produce otitis and meningitis. In the second case the operation was Caesarian section.

Objection to Scrapping.

Mermaid—What is that sign you put up?

Neptune—Visitors are forbidden to throw ships in the water.

A Foghorn Conclusion.

Mr. Beach (at his seashore cottage)—My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful.

Mrs. Beach—That's not Helen; that's the foghorn.—Boston Transcript.

Every boy believes that some day he will be able to lift a half-ton.

Another "meanest man" has been found. He was discovered in a north-bound elevated express. He had remained seated although a woman stood away from a strap in front of him.

The train was standing at the Fulton avenue station when he jumped to his feet, apparently realizing suddenly that his destination had been reached. He started for the door.

When the man quit his seat it was, logically, taken by the woman. He for long, however, did she hold it. A second later he was back—obviously having spotted the station name through the open door.

"Fardon me," he said, "that wasn't my station."

And he allowed the woman to rise and give him the seat.—Chicago Journal.

Different.

"Do you think we ought to finance foreign enterprises?"

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Dustin Stang; "but that's different from calling in foreign enterprise to dictate how we shall spend our money."

Tragedy.

"Riches have wings."

"Yes, but bad judgment brings on many a nose dive."

One who can see nothing but his own interest, misses it.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION
BELLANS
6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief
25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

Loggett's Kings KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO
Known as "that good kind"
Try it—and you will know why

MAKE BIG MONEY—TAKE TIRE ORDERS
SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME—Easy, pleasant work, big profits taking orders for well-known tires, standard tires, standard Akron quality tires and fabric tires and tubes at 75¢ to 85¢ per tire. Make \$4.00 profit on one order. Selling others doing as well.
No Experience or Capital Needed
We give full instructions and furnish "Phone Order" form. Write at once for the best tire order of the day. Let us tell you how to become a tire agent and become independent.
CAR OWNERS should get our money-saving plan. We are manufacturers, and carry a full line of parts for all makes of automobiles.
Send 5¢ for Catalog
Jones Electric & Radio Mfg. Co.
Phone Plaza 0955. 118-20 E. Lexington St.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

RADIO
Have you heard the wireless telephone, concerts, sermons, weather and crop reports?
Get Into the New Game and Make Your Evenings Entertaining
Complete receiving and transmitting sets. Knock-down sets complete, with diagrams for assembling. We are manufacturers, and carry a full line of parts for all makes of apparatus.
Send 5¢ for Catalog
Jones Electric & Radio Mfg. Co.
Phone Plaza 0955. 118-20 E. Lexington St.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

CHICAGO AGAIN CLAIMS LEAD
This Time It Is for the Meanest Man, and He Surely Has "Some" Qualifications!

Another "meanest man" has been found. He was discovered in a north-bound elevated express. He had remained seated although a woman stood away from a strap in front of him.

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"Yes, but bad judgment brings on many a nose dive."

One who can see nothing but his own interest, misses it.

Health is Wealth Itself
—and depends more upon the selection of proper food than upon anything else.
The reason is simple—the right kind of food digests promptly and is absorbed into the blood for building sound tissue; while food that digests slowly may ferment and lead to serious conditions.
Grape-Nuts—the delicious cereal food made from whole wheat flour and malted barley—is so easy to digest that even delicate people and young children thrive on it.
This is only natural, because Grape-Nuts is baked for 20 hours, which transforms and partially pre-digests the starch elements, resulting in easy digestion and quick assimilation.
Served with milk or cream Grape-Nuts is a complete food—and along with its nutritive qualities is that wonderful flavor!
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts
Sold by grocers everywhere!
Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.